

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

TRIPLE SHEET.

Henry Ward Beecher in England. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready this morning, contains the speeches of Dr. Beecher at Glasgow and Manchester. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

We have received our files of Southern papers, including those of late a date as the 21st inst. By their accounts of Lee's campaign in Northern Virginia they had not yet apparently heard of Lee's precipitate retreat. They acknowledge a severe whipping, however, at Bristow Station, where three of his Generals, Cook, Posey and Kirkland, were wounded, and their loss in two brigades amounted to 1,126 killed and wounded. They figure up their total loss in the campaign, in killed and wounded alone at 1,500. Their loss in prisoners is not given. They claim to have captured 2,000 prisoners. Thus we see they have gained about as much as they did in their former advances northward. Burnside's operations in South-Western Virginia are given in a dispatch from Lynchburg. Our forces struck the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad between Bristol and Abingdon, destroyed five bridges, threw one engine from the track, tore up half a mile of track, burned the crosses and bent the iron, and burned two engines and five cars loaded with salt. Jeff. Davis made an address to Bragg's soldiers, in which he glorified their fighting qualities, and told them that much depended upon them yet. The other miscellaneous news will be found interesting.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac continue of the most satisfactory character. Cavalry reconnoissances are continued on our part as far as the Rappahannock. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad had already been repaired one mile beyond Bristow Station, and forces are kept at work night and day. The discipline and morale of the army never were better, and the officers and men are represented as having the greatest confidence in Gen. Meade. It is estimated that 1,500 men will cover all our losses in the late campaign, including killed, wounded, stragglers and prisoners. This will be seen, is below the estimate of the Rebel loss made by themselves.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren has thought proper to contradict, in the most authoritative manner, the absurd report that the relations existing between General Gillmore and himself were not of a harmonious character. The report that Capt. Turner has relieved Admiral Dahlgren is positively denied.

The proceeds of the sale of the prize-steamers Victoria have been ordered distributed. The total sum realized from vessel and cargo amounted to about \$330,000.

There has been some fighting in Tennessee with guerrillas, at Columbia and Kingston Springs, in which our forces were victorious.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Etna, from Liverpool Oct. 14 via Queenstown Oct. 15, we have two days later news from Europe.

The rams seized in the Mersey have had a guard of marines placed on board. The Liverpool Emancipationists have memorialized Earl Russell, to apply the course adopted by the Government.

The shareholders of the Great Eastern will raise the requisite amount of funds to pay off the claims against the vessel.

The result of the Spanish elections is favorable to the Government.

Sweden declines to sign a treaty of alliance with Denmark.

According to the Breslau Gazette, a decree of the Emperor of Russia incorporates some districts which have hitherto belonged to Poland, to Russia Proper.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large meeting of Unconditional Union men was held at Euston, Talbot County, Md., on Thursday. Addresses were made by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley of Philadelphia, Henry Winter Davis and Col. Creswell. This is the first instance of a Republican Congressman speaking in the slave region of Maryland, and Judge Kelley's reception was most striking and enthusiastic.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that an arrival at Victoria brings dates from Nagasaki, Japan, of the 27th of August. It is reported that one of the Japanese Daimios had severely repulsed the British fleet. No particulars received.

The tin-plate, copper and sheet-iron workers have demanded 25 per cent advance upon their wages. The alongshoremen shipwrights also demand \$3 50 per day. The lithographic printers are moving for an advance, as also the clothing cutters.

The man Jeffries, who recently failed in Boston for \$300,000, having assets amounting to a watch, seal-ring and horse and carriage, has been committed to jail on a charge of swindling.

During the last trade year our exports have exceeded our imports nearly 80,000,000, one half the credit being in specie.

The Representative Democrats of the IVth Senatorial District have nominated William H. Gibson for Senator.

The Third Senatorial District Union Convention have nominated Mr. Edwards W. Fiske for Senator.

Isaac B. Batchelder has been nominated for Assembly by the Seventeenth Union Assembly Convention.

The Seventh Senatorial Union Convention have nominated Cornelius A. Runkle for State Senator.

Mr. Anthony Dugrow has been nominated for Senator by the Union men of the IVth District.

Gold ranged from 143 1/2 to 147 1/2, and closed at 145 1/2. There is much complaint made of the want of punctuality in deliveries, and a good deal of business goes over from day to day. Upon the street all stocks were firm with a good demand at the full quotations of last night. The inquiry for Government securities continues, and still higher rates have been paid for Coupons of 1861, which are now quoted 110 1/2 @ 114, and 109 1/2 @ 104 for the Registered of the same issue. For 7 3/8 107 1/2 was the closing rate. Border State Stocks steady, with small transactions. Missouri 6s close at 67 1/2 @ 67 3/4. California 7s, 120 1/2 @ 121. Money active at 7 per cent. Freight dull and market depressed.

In the Supplement printed herewith will be found a great variety of interesting reading.

We print on another page some strictures by a Member of the last House of Representatives on Senator Sumner's theory of "State Suicide," or the forfeiture of its rights as a member of our Union by any State which conspires to dissolve and destroy our Union. We are willing to give all views a hearing, so far as our heavily taxed space will permit; but we do not regard the subject as of such moment as do those who prominently discuss it. Our present view of the matter is based on the opening clause of Mrs. Glass's famous recipe for cooking a hare—"First, catch your hare."

A Copperhead sheet in Ohio, after indulging in many analogies and comparisons, none less than a thousand years old, and introducing almost as many Greeks and Romans as are ordinarily revived in an editorial column of The

N. Y. World, proposes that the inscription raised over the heroes of Thermopylae be inscribed to the memory of the defeated friends of Vallandigham in that State: "We lie here in obedience to our country." Add to it, "because we were its enemies," and the epitaph will be eminently proper. The similitude to the heroes of Thermopylae is in one thing only—the paucity of their numbers.

The Meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was crowded and enthusiastic—more crowded than any meeting that has preceded it in this city since the opening of the campaign—and filled with the heartiest and warmest feeling. In both these respects it was in striking contrast with the Democratic Mass Meeting held a few evenings since at the same place, that showing the depression of spirit under which the opposition are laboring, while this was the strongest evidence of the enthusiasm and hopeful courage of the party which, in this State, is sure to follow the triumphant example set them by the Unionists of other States in their recent elections. The longest speech was that of Mr. Tremain. Every reader of THE TRIBUNE who wants to serve his country should put it in the hands of his Democratic neighbor, as a document full of sound statesmanship and unanswerable argument, which, coming from an old Democratic leader, he may listen to with his soul's good. An almost verbatim report of all the speeches—and all were excellent, and received with the utmost enthusiasm—we publish on another page.

THE SITUATION.

Prone as are the Opposition journals to find fault with every act or intention of the Executive, we have not observed a murmur of demerit to the manifest propriety of the recent consolidation of commands in the West, by placing Gen. Grant at the head of all our Western forces but those in Louisiana. We believe Gen. Grant's disposable strength cannot fall short of Two Hundred Thousand, and that he will be able within a month to concentrate One Hundred and Fifty Thousand at any point within his department whereat such concentration may be desirable. And we doubt that the Rebels, let them do their best, can maintain a force of One Hundred Thousand effectives for a month at any point whence they may threaten our lines. Unless, then, the Rebels should break up their armies into guerrilla bands, and undertake to protract the contest by cavalry raids and other appliances of irregular warfare, we look for a great battle in the South-West before Christmas—one in which the right side will, for once, have a decided preponderance of numbers. We trust that the result of such a contest, with Gens. Grant and Thomas in command of our forces, cannot be doubtful.

We rejoice in the hope that changes of commanders are henceforth to be frequent on our side until decided success shall be achieved. Never remove a good one because he is unpopular, nor retain a poor one an hour, upon any consideration whatever.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Returns of votes cast at the recent election in the Keystone State are now so nearly completed that the results are determined—as follows:

I. Gov. Curtin is re-elected over Judge Woodward by just about Fifteen Thousand majority.

II. Daniel Agnew runs out Judge Lowie, taking his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court by just about Ten Thousand majority. Judge Lowie has been long on the bench, is personally popular, and lives in or near Pittsburgh, our most decided Union stronghold. Mr. Agnew was vehemently assailed for having voted in favor of Negro Suffrage in the Convention which framed the present Senate of Pennsylvania a quarter of a century ago. Had not party lines been tightly drawn, Judge L. would probably have been elected.

III. The Legislature (last year Opposition) will have a small Union majority on Joint Ballot.

IV. The total vote is heavier than ever before—nearly 20,000 fuller than at the last preceding Governor election in 1860. The People were all on hand.

The Rebel chiefs are welcome to whatever comfort they can extract from these facts. We don't believe they will demand cheers for them, as Stonewall Jackson did for Seymour's election in our State.

THE RAFFLE FOR A JUDGESHIP.

Our preparations to meet the libel suit proposed to be brought against us because we have proclaimed that a certain candidate of Tammany Hall was believed by those who knew him best to be incapable of a certain mean action, are in a state of forwardness. The quarrel, it should be remembered, is a purely Democratic one, and all our witnesses shall be Democrats of high character and standing in their party. The contest grows out of an attempt made by a certain cabal in Tammany Hall, known as the "City Railroad interest," to obtain control of the Judiciary, and to keep from the Bench every man who is not personally acceptable to it, or who has ever thwarted any of its lobby operations at Albany. It is a contest between such Democrats as Bosworth, Hilton, and Florence McCarthy, and such other Democrats as Garvin, Cardozo, and Mr. Richardson—all, perhaps, equally good men, but occupying antagonistic positions in this controversy.

We shall prove, whenever called upon, by overwhelming evidence, and each witness in himself unimpeachable, that there were two aspirants for the Tammany nomination for Judge of the Superior Court, and that of these Mr. S. B. Garvin was commonly regarded as the weaker, although the forces on both sides were pretty evenly balanced, with the odds in favor of Mr. Garvin's competitor. We shall prove that on Friday last a rumor was widely spread through the inside circles of the Democratic party to the effect that the two "next friends" of the two aspirants would meet next day at an hour stipulated in an office named, and would then and there decide by chance, some said by "flipping a copper," others by drawing lots, which of the two as-

pirants should receive the Tammany Hall nomination.

We shall further prove that at the hour named, and the office named, the two "next friends" did meet punctually; and that, within half an hour after their meeting, it was everywhere noised abroad through the said inside circles of the Democratic party, that the choice—whether by tossing up a cent or by written lots—had taken place, and that the "next friend" of Mr. S. B. Garvin had drawn the prize. We shall further prove that at the Judiciary Convention which took place the subsequent Monday, the name of Mr. S. B. Garvin's competitor was not even mentioned as an aspirant for the nomination, although several scores of the members of that Convention had been appointed to their seats in his interest. The nomination of Mr. S. B. Garvin was made by acclamation, we believe, and made unanimously—every member of the Convention who had been elected in [the interest of the defeated aspirant] giving his voice for Mr. Garvin as the successful competitor.

We shall further prove that the "next friend," who is said to have represented Mr. Garvin's interests in the interview at noon last Saturday, has been engaged in other raffles of the kind described for other nominations and places—that he managed the raffle by which R. B. Connolly was made Senator of the VIIIth District some years ago, and that he also managed the raffle by which Mr. Andre Froment—his card to the contrary notwithstanding—was defeated in his aspirations for the Presidency or Chairmanship of a Commission appointed some few years ago to prepare the draft of a revised City Charter. These things we hold ourselves ready to prove whenever called upon, and every one of our many witnesses shall be a Democrat of at least as good and as old party standing as Mr. S. B. Garvin possesses among the Democracy of this city.

Whether the raffle was decided by "flipping a copper" (the phrase is democratic), or drawing written lots, or pulling longer or shorter straws, or saying "which hand will you have," or playing a game of "seven-up," we cannot determine with accuracy at present, though all things are possible with patient endeavor; but that it was substantially decided by a chance-game of some sort in Mr. Garvin's favor we shall cite all the antecedent, surrounding, and following circumstances to show; and that it was unquestionably so believed to have been decided in Democratic circles, and even among the friends of the defeated aspirant in the Judiciary Convention we hold ourselves prepared to prove, whenever properly called upon, by a cloud of Democratic witnesses, embracing gentlemen high in official station and of personal characters quite as blameless as that which we concede belongs to Mr. Garvin.

Mr. Froment's card of denial, published two days ago, has prompted some further inquiry. Assuming it to be authentic, as we did on receiving it for publication, it is quite probable that certain errors of detail may have crept into our original statement, which it is proper to acknowledge. The written ballots, for instance, may have been drawn from a hat, and not from the hand, and the contest for the Presidency of the Charter Commission was in another shape from that which we described. The actual facts of the case, we believe, were these: The Commission was a mongrel one, half Democratic, half Republican. If the presiding officer were a Democrat, the Secretary would have to be a Republican, and vice versa. Mr. Froment, a Democrat, was candidate for presiding officer. Another gentleman, now also an alderman, was candidate for Secretary. Hence arose the contest, and the ballot was taken whether the Presidency or the Secretaryship should fall to the Democrats; and it was in that contest that Mr. Froment was defeated, as it is asserted he then thought, by a fraudulent raffle—the manager against him having been in favor of the Secretary, and being the person who was "next friend" to Connolly in his contest against Molony, and "next friend" to Mr. S. B. Garvin in the late contest for the nomination of Judge of the Superior Court.

To sum up then: In trifling details we may possibly be mistaken, but in the substantial accuracy of our statement there can be no reasonable question. We believe we shall be able to prove by unimpeachable evidence that Alderman Andre Froment has described the whole trick as regards himself to friends, on more than one occasion; and that he has frequently referred to the Connolly and Molony raffle (of which the full history can be produced) as something which ought to have taught him better than to engage in any such mode of deciding an important contest. The names of our witnesses we retain, to be brought forward at the proper time: At present we cannot afford to gratify the gentlemen who resort to the old device of raising a personal issue, involving coarse words and heat of temper, in order to distract attention from the broad simple issues of public import now in debate. In the mean time we remind Mr. Garvin of his pledge to renounce the nomination if it was secured by chance, and again urge him to ascertain by inquiry in the proper quarter, which he can surely do, whether such was the case or not.

JAPAN.

We have again from Japan the report that one of the Daimios, or semi-independent princes, had repulsed the British fleet. As this intelligence fully agrees in date with that received about three weeks ago, and published in our issue of the 30th of September, it undoubtedly refers to the same event, the repulse of the British fleet in the harbor of Kagosima, in the Principality of Satsuma, in the southern portion of the Japanese Island of Kiusiu. The agreement of the two reports leaves no doubt that they are substantially true.

The Paris Monitor has published a letter from Yedo, Japan, which gives a few days' later intelligence than the last special correspondence of THE TRIBUNE. It is stated in this letter to the Monitor, that the expedition of the French Admiral, Jauros, produced a very salutary effect. A Japanese Admiral presented himself at Kanagawa, to place in the hands of

the French Admiral the pattern of the flag borne by all the ships which belong directly to the Tycoon. The object of this step was to acknowledge, on the part of the Government of the Tycoon, the right of foreign war vessels to seize all ships which do not show this flag. This looks as if the Tycoon had made up his mind to seek an alliance with foreign nations in order to break the power of the Daimios.

A late number (July 18) of The Japanese Herald, published at Kanagawa, states that the Japanese Government and Princes had at that time five men of war, two of which are Royal presents, the others estimated to have cost \$300,000. They have also thirteen screw and six paddle steamers, two barks, two brigs, and two schooners, giving a total of thirty vessels, for which they have paid \$2,351,800. The Princes have for some time shown a great eagerness to increase their army and navy, and there seems to be but little doubt that the Japanese will sooner learn to imitate the civilized nations in organizing a strong national government than any other people of Asia.

REBEL TESTIMONY.

What value the Rebels set on Chattanooga, and what they soberly think of the battle of Chickamauga, may in some measure be understood by help of an article from The (sometime) Chattanooga Rebel, reprinted in another column. It is not necessary to presume that that paper speaks with authority, but it undoubtedly expresses the general popular opinion on the objects and results of the campaign which Chickamauga terminated, and it is clear that though the battle went against us on the field, the victory has been in most respects a barren one to the Rebels. It arrested the progress of Gen. Rosecrans, and released Northern Georgia from fear of immediate invasion, but it utterly failed to destroy the Army of the Cumberland, to secure Chattanooga, or to regain possession of the immeasurably important territory to which that stronghold is commonly reckoned the key. The honors of a hard-won victory rest with Gen. Bragg; but that he should never reap its fruits is the duty of the Army of the Cumberland, and to insure that result the Government has given that army a new commander.

The Rebels appreciate the value of Tennessee and Kentucky as we never can, for to them the loss of those fertile regions threatens sore destitution during the Winter; not absolute famine, but inadequate supplies, a discontented army, and a population oppressed in proportion by its extortionate demands. "Food and raiment are our needs. We must have them. Kentucky and Middle Tennessee can only supply them. Better give up the sea coast, better give up the South-West, better to give up Richmond without a struggle, and win these, than to lose the golden fields whose grain and wool are our sole hope." That is the cry not of a victorious enemy, but of one who sees that his victory is yet to win, and who sees that he has no hope if he does not win it.

Chattanooga is moreover a base from which invasion constantly threatens, and the mere occupation of which by a considerable National force is a more dangerous menace to the Rebellion than half a million of troops in Virginia could offer. Bragg's army cannot be safely reduced, yet it is impossible that its present number should be maintained without imperiling the Rebel cause both East and West. "The enemy has just one army in the field too few for us," says this truth-telling traitor. So this superfluous force is to be not merely defeated, but driven to the Ohio, and the war therefore to be ended next Summer. Not altogether, however, by military success, even so complete as this, but by "securing the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency in the Fall, and arranging the terms of treaty and independence." The Administration at Washington is doing its part in taking due care that in Generals and men the Army of the Cumberland shall be in a condition to meet the Rebels in the field at the point which they know is of the last importance. The people at the ballot-box will take care of the rest.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

By the Etna, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday, we receive the news that by a decree of the Russian Emperor the Government of some district of some Province has been incorporated with the Russian Empire. There is a gross blunder in the proper names as they reach us, for there are no such provinces as Lanza. There is a town of Lanza and a province of Augustowo, but whether these are meant or not, we are, of course, unable to say. But there seems to be no doubt that, according to this dispatch, some district which has hitherto belonged to the kingdom of Poland has been incorporated with Russia proper. If this should be confirmed, the event will probably have serious consequences in the Polish complication. England and France have for some time, semi-officially, threatened Russia that they would declare her title to Poland forfeited, because she had not complied with the treaties of 1815. An incorporation of a part of Poland with Russia would be tantamount to a declaration that Russia will no longer consider herself bound by those treaties. It would be the most direct challenge yet made to the Western Powers to go to war in behalf of Poland if they dare, and would leave to them the alternative either to unite for aggressive purposes against Russia, or to cease to meddle in the Polish question in any way whatever.

A morning paper—whose editor, possibly, received no invitation to the dinner—said, a day or two ago, of the Russian banquet, that the "small-fry hangers-on, the ward politicians," constituted the great bulk of the assemblage "in the dining-hall of the Astor House. Of course, the intelligence and worth, the enterprise and respectability of the city, had no lot "or part in this crowd; and the banquet, which "should have brought out the best elements of "New-York society, was chiefly remarkable for "the absence of those very elements."

Now this may be, or it may not be true; but true or false, such is the representation of the journal aforesaid of the assembly gathered together on that occasion. And this banquet, so composed—according to

that journal—had, that journal further assures us, one "striking feature." It was a "spontaneous ovation" to Gen. McClellan. "The moment that personage's name was mentioned, "the guests sprang up, hurrahed, waved handkerchiefs and bouquets, and gave twelve enthusiastic cheers for their favorite soldier. "This scene was repeated when the General's "letter was read."

As there was nobody present on that occasion but "small-fry hangers-on and ward politicians," as "the intelligence and worth, the enterprise and respectability of the city, had no part or lot in the crowd," and as "the banquet was chiefly remarkable for the absence of the best elements of New-York society," it strikes us that this is rather hard on the General, and all the harder that he is thus wounded in the house of his friends.

JOHN K. PORTER, esq., of Albany, has been nominated for Congress by the Unionists of the district comprising Albany and Schoharie Counties. This is an excellent selection. Mr. Porter is in the prime of life, has won an enviable position and a competence at the bar, and can now afford to take office. If Congress were filled with such men—instead of those who seek an election because they must somehow live—it would be better for the country. There is no man in the district more generally and deservedly popular than Mr. Porter, and if any one not a Copperhead can be chosen in that district, he is the man. We wish he had been nominated a month earlier, so that he could have been heard before Election in every township in the district. Even as it is, he can poll a very large vote, and though he desired not to be a candidate, we trust he will not decline.

ADM. BOOLE officially denounces most of our present Public Markets as public nuisances. That is the exact truth. Thereupon, he proposes two more on the site of the Lower and Gansevoort purchases respectively. But, may we not have a sufficiency of nuisances without spending a million or so to create them? Sell our present markets to the highest bidder, and let them be recast or supplanted as the interest of the purchasers shall dictate. Were they all sold to-morrow, there would be a noble market place on the site of our principal (Washington) market within a year, and others wherever they are needed. Why not trust the law of gravitation for once?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N.Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863. A CONTRADICTION.

The statement in this morning's Chronicle that Gen. Meade told the President at their interview yesterday, that he could not advance for three weeks, as the repair of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad would require that much time, is ascertained to be entirely without foundation.

OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

An erroneous impression prevails with regard to the relative value of our imports and exports during the fiscal years of 1862 and 1863. The statement is published that a balance of seventy or eighty millions remains against us, and that this difference will be increased during the coming year.

We are enabled to show by the following facts, derived from authority that cannot be questioned, the utter incorrectness of this statement. In 1860 the balance of trade was against us some \$30,000,000; in 1861 an equilibrium was attained; in 1862 our exports exceeded our imports \$20,000,000, and during the last trade year the balance in our favor has been swelled to near \$60,000,000, one-half the credit being in specie. This is, of course, based on the already reported exports. Whereas, the actual exports are believed to be one-fifth larger, the returns of customs being deficient. The reported value of our exports is not based on an "inflated currency," as unfriendly journals will have it, much of our foreign trade being for the purpose of creating exchange, and therefore, stated in the terms of the foreign account. This credit of \$60,000,000 is fully maintained up to the latest advices from the Custom-Houses.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS.

Coin checks, payable at New-York for the November coupons of the bonds loaned to the National Bank, were mailed to-day.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian fleet, it is stated, will arrive here early next week.

THE ORDER SENDING OFFICERS TO THE REGIMENT.

The order exiling from Washington all officers not permanently assigned to duty here has not yet been issued, in consequence, it is understood, of the opposition of the Chiefs, who are unwilling to substitute green hands for their experienced assistants. It is however well known that ordinary clerks are perfectly competent to discharge many of the duties now discharged by educated officers perfectly able to take the field.

ESCAPE OF DR. RUCKER.

Dr. Rucker, Surgeon, whose detention by the Rebels has caused the non-exchange of surgeons, is reported by the Richmond papers as having escaped from his confinement, and the opinion is expressed that he will not be caught this time.

President Lincoln's Reply to the Missouri Delegation.

St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

President Lincoln's reply to the Missouri delegation, his letter of instructions to Gen. Schofield, together with an address by Mr. Drake, in answer to the President's reply, appear in The Democrat of this morning.

The main points of the President's reply are as follows: He fails to see that the condition of Missouri and the wrongs and sufferings of the Union men are attributable to weakness and imbecility, but rather to the civil war, of which he gives a vivid picture, referring to the condition of the State under Generals Fremont, Hunter, Halleck and Curtis to sustain his position.

He does not believe that the massacre at Lawrence proves imbecility on the part of Gen. Schofield, as similar acts could have been committed by Col. Grierson or John Morgan, had they chosen to commit them. He approves Gen. Schofield's action to prevent a counter raid into Missouri by citizens of Kansas as the only safe way to avoid indiscriminate massacre.

He says the charge that General Schofield has purposely withheld protection from loyal people, and facilitated the objects of the disloyal, is altogether beyond the power of his belief. With his present views he declines to remove General Schofield.

Regarding the enrollment of the militia, he says he shall ascertain better than he now knows what its exact value is. In the mean time he declines to abandon it, and expresses gratitude to Gen. Schofield for ordering it in June last, thereby enabling him to strengthen Gen. Grant at the time reinforcements were imperatively needed.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The People's Union Convention met at Lincoln Hall, corner Houston and Alton streets, on Tuesday evening last, and unanimously nominated John D. Bailey their candidate for Senator for the Fifth District.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

The Rams in the Mersey to be Guarded by Marines.

RESULT OF THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

No Alliance between Sweden and Denmark.

Important Resolution of the Russian Government.

The Incorporation of One of the Polish Provinces with the Russian Empire.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th instant, arrived off this point at 6 o'clock this (Friday) morning. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is two days later than that per the Iberia.

The Etna has 67 cabin and 365 steerage passengers. She makes the following report: On the 19th, passed the steamship Glasgow, and on the 19th the City of Manchester, bound to Liverpool. On the 20th, passed the steamship Europa, also bound to Liverpool. The steamship City of Washington from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

Great Britain.

The Paris correspondent of The London Morning Post asserts that France has no intention of recognizing the Confederates.

A guard of marines had been placed on board of the rams seized in the Mersey. The London Times says that nothing is as yet certain in regard to the rams. They are, however, suspected of a destination like that of the Alabama, but they will not be allowed to slip off as she did.

The Liverpool Emancipation Society have memorialized Earl Russell to favor the detention of suspected Irish Rebels, and applied the action of the Government to ward the rams in the Mersey.

The first Cabinet Council of the season was held at London on the 22nd inst.

Queen Victoria made her entry into public life at the inauguration of Prince Albert's statue at Aberdeen. The shareholders of the Great Eastern have passed a resolution in favor of raising the requisite amount of funds to pay off the claims against the vessel, and to employ her in the India or Australia trade.

France.

M. Billault and Marshal D'Ornano are dead.

The Bank of France continues to lose gold.

Poland.

The Polish question continued without change.

Spain.

The Spanish elections were favorable to the Government.

The Minister of Finance has resigned. It is asserted that he did so out of pure political reasons.

Sweden.

Sweden declines to sign a treaty of alliance with Denmark.

India.

Dates from Bombay are to the 27th of September. Cotton goods were higher.

Interest. Via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 15.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived at Londonderry on the 14th.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The British Gazette to-day announces an Imperial decree incorporating the Government of the Augustow District of the Lanza Province with the Russian Empire, and Mouraviev has already assumed the Governorship.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 14th.—The sales for two days have been 30,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is closed with an advance of 1 1/2 d. to 9 1/2 d.

TRADE REPORT.—Manchester advices state that the market for goods and yarns is buoyant and excited, with an advance on Cotton Goods of 2 d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14th.—The market is more steady and firmer. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Walsley, Nash & Co., and others report: Flour dull; Wheat steady and firm; Corn from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14th.—The market is steady. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard dull. Tallow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 14th.—Pork steady; Crude, 19 1/2 d.; Lard, 19 1/2 d. Sugar, 19 1/2 d. Coffee, 19 1/2 d. Tea, 19 1/2 d. Rice, 19 1/2 d. Beans, 19 1/2 d. Peas, 19 1/2 d. Lentils, 19 1/2 d. Chickpeas, 19 1/2 d. Broad beans, 19 1/2 d. Vetches, 19 1/2 d. Clover, 19 1/2 d. Hay, 19 1/2 d. Straw, 19 1/2 d. Corn, 19 1/2 d. Oats, 19 1/2 d. Barley, 19 1/2 d. Rye, 19 1/2 d. Buckwheat, 19 1/2 d. Millet, 19 1/2 d. Sorghum, 19 1/2 d. Maize, 19 1/2 d. Potatoes, 19 1/2 d. Turnips, 19 1/2 d. Carrots, 19 1/2 d. Onions, 19 1/2 d. Apples, 19 1/2 d. Pears, 19 1/2 d. Grapes, 19 1/2 d. Figs, 19 1/2 d. Dates, 19 1/2 d. Raisins, 19 1/2 d. Prunes, 19 1/2 d. Walnuts, 19 1/2 d. Almonds, 19 1/2 d. Pistachios, 19 1/2 d. Cashews, 19 1/2 d. Pecans, 19 1/2 d. Walnuts, 19 1/2 d. Almonds, 19 1/2 d. Pistachios, 19 1/2